

RUBINSHTEIN, E. S.
PAGE 1
SOCK

Call No.: 30981.AMS3

Authors: ANISOV, B. E., STOICOV, C. A., and RUBINSHTEIN, E. S.
Full Title: A COURSE OF CLIMATOLOGY; PT. I: GENERAL CLIMATOLOGY. PT. II:
METHODS OF CLIMATOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF OBSERVATIONS

Transliterated Title: Kurs Klimologii; Chast' I: Obshchaya klimatologiya.
Chast' II: Metody klimatologicheskoi obrabotki nabludeni.

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and Milevskii, V. Iu.

Tech. Ed.: None

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Text Data

Coverage:

The work considers various aspects of climatology: solar factors in
climate, effects of oceans and continents on climate, formation and
classification of climates, effects of physical contours on climate,
regional climates, climatic changes, and control of climate by man.
Photographs. Diagrams. Tables. Subject index.
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Card 2/2

Call No.: JCO81.A433

Full Title: A COURSE OF CLIMATOLOGY; PT. I: GENERAL CLIMATOLOGY. PT. II:
METHODS OF CLIMATOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF OBSERVATIONS

Text Data

Purpose: A textbook for students of state universities and Hydrometeorological institutes.

Facilities: Department of Climatology of the Main Geophysical Observatory.

No. of Russian and Slavic References: 110

Available: Library of Congress.

RUBINSHTEYN, YE. S. Prof

PA 245T81

USSR/Meteorology - Climatology

Nov 52

"Ways to the Development of Climatology," Prof Ye. S. Rubinshteyn, Dr of Geog Sci, Main Geophysics, Observatory imeni A. I. Voyeykov

"Meteorol i Gidrol" No 11, pp 3-8

Discusses the problem of defining more accurately the concepts of "climate" and "climatology." Author's definition: "Climate is the name given to the weather regime characterizing a given locality over a period

245T81

of many years. This regime is due to solar radiation, the nature of the underlying surface, and the atmospheric circulation connected with these factors."

245T81

RUBINSHTEYN, Ye. S.

USSR/Meteorology - Climate

Jul/Aug 53

"The Influence of the Distribution of Oceans and Continents on the Terrestrial Globe Upon Air Temperature," Ye. S. Rubinshteyn

Iz V-s Geog Ob, Vol 85, No 4, pp 373-381

Derives the average temps of parallels and isanomal charts which allow one to det more accurately the intensity of thermal currents and the intensity of the atm circulation. States that data can be used for solving other problems of climate theories.

271T93

RUBINSHTEYN, YE. S.

The Committee on Stalin Prizes (of the Council of Ministers (USSR) in the fields of science and inventions announces that the following scientific works, popular scientific books, and textbooks have been submitted for competition for Stalin Prizes for the years 1952 and 1953. (Sovetskaya Kultura, Moscow, No. 22-40, 20 Feb - 3 Apr 1954)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title of Work</u>	<u>Nominated by</u>
Alisov, B.P. Drozdov, O.A. Rubinshteyn, Ye.S	"A Course in Climatology" (Parts I and II)	Main Geophysics Observatory imeni A.I. Voyetkov

REF ID: A30044, 11 July 1954

ALISOV, Boris Pavlovich; BERLIN, Isabella Abramovna; MIKHEL', Vasilii
Mikhaylovich; RUBINSHTEYN, Yevgeniya Samoylovna, redaktor;
POKROVSKAYA, T.V., otvetstvennyy redaktor; YASNOGORODSKAYA, M.M.,
redaktor; KONONOVA, L.B., tekhnicheskii redaktor.

[Course in climatology] Kurs klimatologii. Pt. 3. [Climates of the
earth] Klimaty zemnogo shara. Pod red. E.S.Rubinshtein. Leningrad,
Gidrometeorologicheskoe izd-vo, 1954. 320 p. (MLA 8:2)
(Climatology) [Microfilm]

RUBINSHTEYN, YE. S.

FEDOROV, Ye.Ye., professor; PREDTECHENSKIY, P.P.; BUCHINSKIY, I.Ye.; SEYANINOV, G.T., professor; BOSHNO, L.V.; ALISOV, B.P.; BIRYUKOV, N.N.; GAL'TSOV, A.P.; GRIGOR'YEV, A.A., akademik; EYGENSON, M.S., professor; MURETOV, N.S.; KHROMOV, S.P.; BOGDANOV, P.H.; LEBEDEV, A.N.; SOKOLOV, V.N.; YANISHEVSKIY, Yu.D.; SAMOYLENKO, V.S.; USMANOV, R.F.; CHUBUKOV, L.A.; TROTSENKO, S.Ya.; VANGENGEYM, G.Ya.; SOKOLOV, I.F.; STYRO, B.I.; TEMNIKOVA, N.S.; ISAYEV, E.A.; DMITRIYEV, A.A.; MALYUGIN, Ye.A.; LIEDEMAA, Ye.K.; SAPOZHNIKOVA, S.A.; RAKIPOVA, L.R.; POKROVSKAYA, T.V.; BAGDASARYAN, A.B.; ORLOVA, V.V.; RUBINSHTEYN, Ye.S., professor; MILEVSKIY, V.Yu.; SHCHERBAKOVA, Ye.Ya.; BOCHKOV, A.P.; ANAPOL'SKAYA, L.Ye.; DUNAYEVA, A.V.; UTESHEV, A.S.; RUDNEVA, A.V.; RUDENKO, A.I.; ZOLOTAREV, M.A.; NERSESYAN, A.G.; MIKHAYLOV, A.N.; GAVRILOV, V.A.; TSOMAYA, T.I.; DEVIYATKOVA, A.M.; ZAVARINA, M.V.; SHMETER, S.M.; BUDYKO, M.I., professor.

Discussion of the report (in the form of debates) [of the current state climatological research and methods of developing it]. Inform. sbor.GUGMS no.3/4:26-154 '54. (MIRA 8:3)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk SSSR (for Fedorov). 2. Glavnaya geofizicheskaya observatoriya im. A.I.Voeykova (for Predtechenskiy, Lebedev, Yanishevskiy, Isayev, Rakipova, Pokrovskaya, Orlova, Rubinshteyn, Budyko, Shcherbakova, Anapol'skaya, Dunayeva, Rudneva, Gavrilov, Zavarina). 3. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy gidrometeorologicheskii institut (for Buchinskiy).

(Continued on next card)

FEDOROV, Ye.Ye., professor; PREDTECHENSKIY, P.P., and others.

Discussion of the report (in the form of debates) [of the current state climatological research and methods of developing it]. Inform. sbor. GUGMS no.3/4:26-154 '54. (Card 2) (MIRA 8:3)

4. Vsesoyuznyy institut rasteniyevodstva (for Selyaninov, Rudenko).
5. Bioklimaticheskaya stantsiya Kisl'evodsk (for Boshno).
6. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V.Lomonosova (for Alisov).
7. Ministerstvo putey soobshcheniya SSSR (for Biryukov).
8. Institut geografii Akademii nauk SSSR (for Gal'tsov, Grigor'yev).
9. Geofizicheskaya komissiya Vsesoyuznogo geograficheskogo obshchestva (for Evgenson).
10. Ministerstvo elektrostantsiy i elektropromyshlennosti SSSR (for Muretov).
11. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. A.A.Zhdanova (for Khromov).
12. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy gidrometeorologicheskiy arkhiv (for Sokolov, Zolotarev).
13. Gosudarstvennyy okeanograficheskiy institut (for Samoylenko).
14. Tsentral'nyy institut prognozov (for Usmanov, Sapozhnikova).
15. Institut geografii Akademii nauk SSSR i Tsentral'nyy institut kurortologii (for Chubukov).
16. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut imeni Sechenova, Yalta (for Trotsenko).
17. Arkticheskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut (for Vangengayn).

(Continued on next card)

FEDOROV, Ye.Ye., professor; PREDTECHENSKIY, P.P., and others.

Discussion of the report (in the form of debates) [of the current state of climatological research and methods of developing it].
Inform.sbor. GUGMS no.3/4:26-154 '54. (Card 3) (MIRA 8:3)

18. Dal'nevostochnyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy gidrometeorologicheskiy institut (for Sokolov). 19. Institut geologii i geografii Akademii nauk Litovskoy SSR (for Styro). 20. Rostovskoe upravlenie gidrometsluzhby (for Temnikova). 21. Morskoy gidrofizicheskiy Institut Akademii nauk SSSR (for Dmitriyev). 22. Vsesoyuznyy institut rasteniyevodstva (for Malyugin). 23. Akademiya nauk Estonskoy SSR (for Liedemaa). 24. Akademiya nauk Armyanskoy SSR (for Bagdasaryan). 25. Leningradskiy gidrometeorologicheskiy institut (for Milevskiy).
(Continued on next card)

FEDOROV, Ye.Ye., professor; PREDTECHENSKIY, P.F., and others.

Discussion of the report (in the form of debates) [of the current state climatological research and methods of developing it]. Inform.sbor. GUGMS no.3/4:26-154 '54. (Card 4) (MIRA 8:3)

26. Gosudarstvennyy gidrologicheskiy institut (for Bochkov).
27. Kazhskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy gidrometeorologicheskiy institut (for Uteshev).
28. Upravlenie gidrometsluzhby Armyskoy SSR (for Nersesyan).
29. Leningradskoye upravleniye gidrometsluzhby (for Mikhaylov, Devyatkov).
30. Tbilisskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (for Tscmaya).
31. TSentral'naya aerologicheskaya observatoriya (for Shmeter).
(Climatology)

RUBINSHTEYN, Ye. S.

POKROVSKAYA, T.V., kandidat geograficheskikh nauk; RUBINSHTEYN, Ye.S.,
professor, doktor geograficheskikh nauk

Study of heat exchange between oceans and continents. Meteor. i
gidrol. no. 3:56-58 My-Je '55. (MLRA 8:9)
(Meteorology)

14-57-7-14788

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geografiya, 1957, Nr 7,
p 91 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Rubinshteyn, Ye. S.

TITLE: Climatic Change in the USSR During the Past Decade
(Ob izmenenii klimata SSSR za posledniye desyatiletiya)

PERIODICAL: V sb: A. I. Voyeykov i sovrem. probl. klimatol.
Leningrad, Gidrometeoizdat, 1956, pp 123-174

ABSTRACT: A. I. Voyeykov, in his studies of climatic change (CC),
was chiefly concerned with the climates of geological
past, but he was also interested in modern climatic
fluctuations. He discussed CC in the USSR over the
past 30 or 40 years in a paper which he placed at the
beginning of his book "K probleme izmeneniya klimata,"
Tr. NIU GUGMS, 1956, Ser. I, Nr 22 (Climatic Change,
Scientific Institute of Fertilizers, Main Admini-
stration of the Hydrometeorological Service of the

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14-57-7-14788

Climatic Change in the USSR (Cont.)

USSR, 1946, Ser. 1, Nr 22]7. He treated the years 1801 to 1950, making an occasional reference to the period as late as 1955. The cold winters of the forties led to a general belief that the warm period had ended. Under the influence of this trend of thought, planning organizations, which need climatic data to make their calculations, demanded to know what climatic norms they should follow. Voyeykov uses the term "climatic change" in a rather broad sense which includes the concept of climatic fluctuations. He used a system of sliding ten-year averages to study CC. He plotted on a chart sliding ten-year averages of monthly temperatures obtained by 36 observation stations from November to April and by 13 observation stations from May to October. This work disclosed that: 1) temperature changes occur simultaneously over wide areas and have wave-like patterns; 2) areas in which these simultaneous fluctuations occur, their geographical location, and even the range of the fluctuations, all vary in different months (the heaviest fluctuations occur in winter, the lightest occur at the end of summer or in early autumn);
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14-57-7-14788

Climatic Change in the USSR (Cont.)

3) during the third decade the temperature rose steadily over a wide area. Although some lowering has occurred during the last ten years, average temperature in the same area has remained even higher during this period than in any previous recorded interval. Average variations from 1881 to 1950 and from 1881 to 1935 were computed to determine whether long-range average temperatures, such as those for the period from 1881 to 1935 [which were recorded in Klimatogogicheskiy spravochnik (Climatological Handbook)] could still be used. The computations proved that temperature variations were very slight and did not exceed 0.2° to 0.3° . This means that temperature variations are quite insignificant, and that it is entirely in order to make use of the published averages from 1881 to 1935. Today it can be considered as proven that solar activity, which affects atmospheric circulation, causes the climatic changes which are taking place over much of the northern and southern hemispheres. Apparently, other factors too have been working to produce complex climatic changes. For example, I. V. Maksimov (Tr. in-ta okeanol., 1954, VIII) believes that the change occurring in European climate and in Card 3/4

14-57-7-14788

Climatic Change in the USSR (Cont.)

the ice content of the Atlantic Ocean has resulted from a coincidence of fluctuation phases in the 90-year cycle of solar activity and of a 250-year fluctuation caused by changes in the speed of earth's rotation. The latter phenomenon causes a change in the deflecting force of the earth's rotation and affects the direction of basic air current movements.

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I. P. Danilina

RUBINSHTEYN, Ye. S.

POKROVSKAYA, Taisiya Vasil'yevna; RUBINSHTEYN, Ye.S., prof., red.;
PISAREVSKAYA, V.D., red.; VLADIMIROV, O.G., tekhn.red.

[Leningrad's climate] Klimat Leningrada. Pod red. E.S. Rubinshtein.
Leningrad, Gidrometeor. izd-vo, 1957. 114 p. (MIRA 11:1)
(Leningrad--Climate)

RUBINSHTEYN, Ye. S. and O. A. DROZDOV

"Climatic Changes and Variations and the Secular Course of Precipitations"

report presented at the 3rd All-Union Hydrological Congress, 7-17 Oct 1957,
Leningrad.

(Izv. Ak Nauk SSSR, ser geograf., 3, pp3-9, '58)

3(3)

AUTHOR:

Rubinshteyn, Ye. S.

SOV/50-58-12-5/20

TITLE:

On the Problem of the Cold Poles (K voprosu o polyusakh kholoda)

PERIODICAL:

Meteorologiya i gidrologiya, 1958, Nr 12, pp 28-30 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

For almost 50 years, until 1932, Verkhoyansk was regarded as the cold pole. The absolute minima -69.8° and even -72° are based on errors. At this place -68° were recorded only two times. Since the establishment of the Oymyakon weather station (1929) it could be observed that the lowest temperatures are in this place lower by 3.9° than at Verkhoyansk. At Oymyakon minima of down to -72° can be expected. Such temperatures (down to -70°) may be recorded also at other places of the Verkhoyansk district. West of the Lena-river (Kochumdek station on the Nizhnyaya Tunguzka and others) minima of -66° to -69° may be observed. Table 1, however, shows that temperature conditions between Lena and Yenisey are milder than east of that region. The average monthly minimum temperatures are recorded in January while the absolute minima were recorded in February. The reason for such temperatures is in Eastern Siberia the cooling of the earth surface and of the lowest air layers in

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On the Problem of the Cold Poles

SOV/50-58-12-5/20

concave forms of the relief during the permanent high pressure weather of the long winter night. Certainly the importance of the factors of circulation, to which some authors ascribe the main part in the formation of low temperatures, is very small. This was found by the author by analysing the data of table 1 and 2. The chapter of the Bol'shaya sovetskaya entsiklopediya (Great Soviet Encyclopedia) "Polyus Kholoda" (cold pole) gave rise to some confusion. In this chapter besides Verkhoyansk also Grinell Land (Canadian archipelago) was considered a cold pole with an average temperature in January (-52.3°). In reality, -52.3° was the absolute minimum for February 1882. If the low temperatures (-87.4 and -84.7°) in the Antarctic should be regarded as a proof of the cold pole being situated here it must be objected that these temperatures were measured at altitudes of 3500-3700 m, while Verkhoyansk and Oymyakon are situated at 137 and 600 m above sea level, respectively. Low temperatures can also be expected in Northern Canada and Alaska and Western Greenland. There are 2 tables.

Card 2/2

AUTHOR: Rubinshteyn, Ye.S. 10-58-3-9/29

TITLE: Temperature Inversion During a Twenty-Four Hour Period
During the Polar Night and Temperature Rise at Night Time
in Temperate Latitudes in Winter ("Obrashcheniye" sutochrogo khoda
temperatury vo vremya polyarnoy nochi i nochnyye povysheniya
temperatury zimoy v umerennykh shirotakh)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Seriya Geograficheskaya, 1958,
Nr 3, pp 65-68 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Referring to observations made by V.Yu. Vize (during the drift
of the ice-breaker "G. Sedov" from 1937-1940), B.L. Dzerde-
yevskiy at the polar observation point "Severnyy Polyus"),
N.P. Rusin (at the Antarctic settlement "Mirnyy" in July and
August 1956) and some foreign scientists, the author comes to
the conclusion that the night-time temperature rises under
polar night conditions. A certain temperature rise during
nights has also been observed in southern latitudes. The
reason for these phenomena has not yet been settled and the
observations being made during the International Geophysical
Year will probably help in answering this question. There are
3 tables.

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10-58-3-9/29

Temperature Inversion During a Twenty-Four Hour Period During the Polar Night and Temperature Rise at Night time in Temperate Latitudes in Winter

ASSOCIATION: Glavnaya geofizicheskaya observatoriya, Glavnoye Upravleniye Gidrometsluzhby (The Main Geophysical Observatory, the Main Administration of the Hydrometeorological Service)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2 1. Temperature - Arctic regions 2. Temperature - Temperate latitudes

3(7)

AUTHOR:

Rubinshteyn, Ye. S.

SOV/50-59-1-19/20

TITLE:

Letter to the Editors (Pis'mo v redaktsiyu)

PERIODICAL:

Meteorologiya i gidrologiya, 1959, Nr 1, pp 69-70 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

A paper by Yu. P. Parmuzin "On the Zonal Nature of the Cold Pole" published in the Informations of the All Union Society of Geography (Izvestiya Vsesoyuznogo geograficheskogo obshchestva) Nr 5, 1958, is criticized. This paper was published almost at the same time as the paper of the author entitled "The Question of Cold Poles" (Meteorologiya i gidrologiya, 1958, Nr 12), and may therefore cause confusion. The author asks to publish the following notes: 1. Parmuzin repeats the usual errors on the absolute minima in Verkhoyansk and Oymyakon; 2. Parmuzin handles the absolute minima of other stations as if they were measured whereas they were only computed; 3. Parmuzin underrates the influence of the ground relief on the magnitude of the absolute minima.

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RUBINSHTEYN, YE. S.

SOV 50-59-2-23/25

Anapolskaya, L. Ye., Gordin, L. S.
Conference on Applied Climatology (Soveshchaniye po priklad-
noy klimatologii)

3(7), 3(3)
AUTHORS:

TITLE:

PERIODICAL:

ABSTRACT:

Meteorology i gidrologiya, 1959, nr 2, pp 69 - 70 (USSR)
Between October 27 and 31, 1958 a Conference on Applied
Climatology was held at the Glavnoye Geofizicheskaya Observa-
toriya in A. I. Voznyakova (Main Geophysical Observatory Re-
served). I. Voznyakova. The conference was convened upon re-
quest of the Glavnoye upravleniye gidrometeorologicheskoy
sluzhby (Main Administration of the Hydrometeorological Ser-
vice). 91 institutes participated, among them 5 scientific
research institutes of the Hydrometeorological Service, 20
IGMS, 17 planning organizations, and 14 scientific
institutes of various authorities. In all, party P. Pastukh
spoke on the reports of the GCO in the field of aiding
the economy. G. M. Borodov on space and the calculation
of the climate. L. M. Sokolov on the use of the USSR
technique. L. M. Rubinshteyn on the method developed by him
in the field of applied climatology of the Northwest of the
USSR. S. Rubinshteyn spoke on the method of the purpose of
for the determination of temperatures on the basis of the data
for the determination of the frequency of high wind velocities.
calculating the five cold days on the basis of the data
of the monthly average temperature in his paper some
of the year. G. M. Ustinov suggested in his paper some
preliminary data on the planning of living quarters).
L. M. Rubinshteyn gave a survey of the requirements made of
structures. L. Ye. Anapol'skaya and L. S. Gordin reported
climatic data in regard of the projecting of protected
on the method of statistical extrapolation developed by them
for the determination of the frequency of high wind velocities.
M. P. Karshcheyn proposed a method for the determination of
the gust coefficient based on the spectrum theory of turbulent
motions made of climate G. I. Chirkovskiy reported on the es-
perience made in the construction of climate of health
resorts in the Caucasus in planning and construction.

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Card 2/4

L. A. Chubukov proposed a method for the analysis of the
climates of health resorts based on a general characteristic
of the Latvian health resorts from the point of view of
meteorological conditions on the Caucasian mineral springs.
Ye. V. Kovaleva reported on climatological investiga-
tions for the purpose of modernizing and streamlining living
conditions (housing, clothing). Yu. M. Il'yevskiy proposed
a map of actual temperatures for the "Consideration of
the characteristics of the radiation climate which will
change the Operation of the Star Power Plants". E. M. Mi-
khalchuk spoke on "The Wind Energy Reserves in the Krasnoyarsk
Krai". V. S. Kozlovskiy reported on the use of climatic data for in-
direct estimates of the wind and wave conditions on seas
and oceans. R. J. ... gave a survey of the tasks of
and requirements made of marine climatology for the
and security of sea navigation.

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SOV/50-59-7-13/20

AUTHOR:

Rubinshteyn, Ye. S.

TITLE:

Alexander Humboldt (Aleksandr Gumbol'dt). (On the 100th Anniversary of His Death) (k 100-letiyu so dnya smerti)

PERIODICAL:

Meteorologiya i gidrologiya, 1959, Nr 7, pp 43 - 47 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

A short curriculum vitae of Alexander Humboldt is given here.

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SOV/12-91-3-6/14

3(3)
19(3)

AUTHOR: Rubinshteyn, Ye.S.
TITLE: On the Nature of the Poles of Cold
PERIODICAL: Izvestiya VGO, 1959, Vol 91, Nr 3, pp 265-268 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The author tries to analyze the complex Soviet geographical literature concerning temperature data of the coldest regions in the USSR (Verkhoyansk and Oymyakon). His map, showing absolute Siberian temperature minima (down to - 70°C at Oymyakon), is based on the data published by the local Siberian branches of the Gidrometeosluzhba (Hydrometeorological Service) and the Glavnaya geofizicheskaya observatoriya (the Main Geophysical Observatory). Mountainous regions east of the Lena river are called by meteorologists "islands of warmth" because the minimum temperatures do not go below - 60°C. The author emphasizes that even in extremely cold regions absolute geographical altitudes should not be

Card 1/2

DROZDOV, O.A.; RUBINSHTKYN, Ye. S.

What should be defined as climatic norms. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser.
geog. no. 1:93-98 Ja-F '66 (MIRA 19:2)

1. Glavnaya geofizicheskaya observatoriya imeni A.I. Voyeykova.

RUBINSHTEYN, Ye.S.; SOKHRINA, R.F.

Temperature regime of Antarctica. Probl. Arkt. i Antark. no.18:
57-67 1964. (MIRA 18:3)

POLOZOVA, L.G.; RUBINSHTEYN, Ye.S.

The present-day changing of the climate. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geog.
no.5:3-28 S-0 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Glavnaya geofizicheskaya observatoriya im. A.I.Voyeykova.

S/169/63/000/001/024/062
D263/D307

AUTHOR: Rubinshteyn, Ye.S.

TITLE: Warm-nucleus and nucleus-less winters

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 1, 1963, 43-44,
abstract 1B237 (Izv. AN SSSR, Ser. geogr., 1962,
no. 4, 16-27)

TEXT: The term 'warm-nucleus' refers to those winters in which one or occasionally two of the winter months (generally the middle ones) are warmer than the neighboring ones. Since these warm periods occur at various dates in different winters, the temperatures of successive months averaged over many years differ only slightly from each other, and the yearly course of temperature of the air is smoothed out ('nuclear-less' winters). Such a character of the annual temperature variation is particularly typical of the polar regions, which was pointed out as long as 80 years ago by Yukhann and A.I. Voyeykov. Numerous investigations have since been carried out to discover the cause of the above effect. According

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S/169/63/000/001/024/062
D263/D307

Warm-nucleus ...

to one school of thought, the main factors consist of the penetration of heat from the sea into the air through snow and ice, the direct heat exchange between water and air in Arctic seas, and the evolution of the latent heat of fusion of ice. Other authors ascribe the phenomenon to the advection of warm air from warmer regions. Various authors also disagree regarding the geographical position of the regions in which warm-nucleus winters most frequently occur, and regarding the months in which the warm-nuclei are chiefly observed. To consider these problems, the author processed the data for 110 points (chiefly long-period observations), for a total of 5413 winters (from November to April). The following conclusions were reached. Between the eastern coasts of Greenland and Taymyr, in the regions of the Bering Sea and the Bering Strait, and in the coastal areas of Chukotka and Alaska the frequency of warm-nucleus winters exceeds 50%; further inland in these regions, the frequency is greater than 70%. Warm-nucleus winters were also noted in the Central Arctic region during the traverses of stations ЦП-4 and ЦП-5 (SP-4 and SP-5) in the winter of 1956, at a latitude of about 86°30' N and in longitudes 180°E and 81-103°E. In January 1958 a

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Warm-nucleus ...

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warm nucleus was observed during the traverses of stations SP-6 and SP-7. Warm-nucleus winters have been observed in the Antarctic. Thus, in July 1958 a warm nucleus was observed on the coast between longitudes 77°56' E and 110°35' E, from the Antarctic circle to the geographical pole. The recurrence of warm-nucleus winters in the Antarctic is apparently very high, at least in certain regions. A warm nucleus was observed in June at Little America for the six consecutive winters for which data are available. The mean temperature differences between warm-nucleus months and the adjacent months may be used to describe the intensity of warm nuclei. Thus, for example, for an average of 10 winters with warm nuclei in February at Turukhansk, the mean February temperature was 10.5° higher than in January, and 2.6° higher than in March, while on an average taken over many years, the temperature in February was only 3.8° higher than in January and 6.5° lower than in March. The intensity of warm nuclei may be very large in individual years. Thus, at Dikson, February 1931 was almost 19° warmer than January and 11° warmer than March, while the average temperatures of these 3 months taken over a number of years do not differ by more than 0.5°. In the present

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work detailed tables are given of the intensity of warm nuclei, together with maps on which lines of equal warm-nucleus winter frequency have been plotted (isolines). Analysis of the latter leads to the conclusion that while the relative temperatures of water and air certainly play a part in the influx of heat, this cannot be the cause of the occurrence of warm nuclei. This is confirmed by the observation of warm nuclei in the Antarctic, not only in the coastal areas but also at the very center of the continent, at an altitude of 3.5 km above sea level. If, however, the main cause of the warm nuclei is the advection of heat from temperate zones, why is it that the recurrence of warm nuclei is higher in the polar regions than in the temperate zones? The answer lies in the annual course of the temperature of the air. In high latitudes, the lowest temperatures (according to a multi-year average) are situated in February or even March. When the advective influx of heat is ended the air temperature is still low, giving rise to a warm-nucleus winter. In lower latitudes, on the other hand, often no warm nucleus may be observed with the influx of heat in January or February, since the temperature of the subsequent month is fairly high (owing to the intense

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annual variation of the temperature), higher in fact than during the warm nucleus period. The actual effect observed under such conditions is thus merely an early spring. 14 references. (Author's summary).

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

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DROZDOV, O.A., doktor geogr. nauk, red.; RUBINSHTEYN, Ye.S., doktor geogr. nauk, red.; YASNOGORDSKAYA, M.M., red.; ALEKSEYEV, A.G., tekhn. red.; BRAYNINA, M.I., tekhn. red.

[Transactions of the All-Union Meteorological Conference]
Trudy Vsesoyuznogo nauchnogo meteorologicheskogo soveshchaniya. Leningrad, Gidrometeor. izd-vo. Vol.4. [Section on climatology] Sektsiia klimatologii. Pod red. O.A. Drozdova, E.S. Rubinshtein. 1962. 526 p. . . . (MIRA 16:3)

1. Vsesoyuznoye nauchnoye meteorologicheskoye soveshchaniye. 1st, Leningrad, 1961. 2. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (for Drozdov). 3. Glavnaya geofizicheskaya observatoriya (for Rubinshteyn).

(Climatology)

RUBINSHTEYN, Ye.S.

A.A.Kaminskii; on the centenary of his birth. Meteor. i gidrol.
no.5:54-55 My '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Glavnaya geofizicheskaya observatoriya.
(Kaminskii, Anton Antonovich, 1862-1936)

PERFIL'YEV, A.I. (Voronezh); RUBINSHTEYN, Ye.S.; SIGOV, M.A. (Sverdlovsk);
ZARUDI, Ye.O. (Ufa); SUKHORUKOVA, A.V. (g. Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk)

Editor's mail. Geog. v shkole 25 no.3:62-65 My-Je '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Zavdduyushchiy kabinetom geografii Primorskogo krayevogo
instituta usovershenstvovaniya uchiteley (for Rubinshteyn).
(Geography--Study and teaching)

РУБИНШТЕЙН, Ye. S.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/5729

Leningrad. Glavnaya geofizicheskaya observatoriya.

Voprosy prikladnoy klimatologii; sbornik statey (Problems in Applied Climatology; Collection of Articles) Leningrad, Gidrometeoizdat, 1960. 159 p. Errata slip inserted. 1,050 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Glavnoye upravleniye gidrometeorologicheskoy sluzhby pri Sovete Ministrov SSSR. Glavnaya geofizicheskaya observatoriya im. A. I. Voyeykova.

Ed. (Title page): F. F. Davitay, Doctor of Agricultural Sciences;
Ed.: L. P. Zhdanova; Tech. Ed.: N. V. Volkov.

PURPOSE : This publication is intended for applied climatologists and planners in climate-dependent industries.

COVERAGE: This collection of 18 articles contains reports originally presented at the Conference on Applied Climatology in Leningrad in October 1958. The purpose of the conference was to summarize the results of research done in the field of applied

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Problems in Applied Climatology (Cont.)

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climatology and to point the way for further investigations. Individual articles deal with general problems in applied climatology and special problems in engineering and industrial climatology, medical and health resort climatology, climatic energy resources, and marine climatology. No personalities are mentioned. References follow individual articles.

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Sapozhnikova, S. A. [Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut aeroklimatologii -- Scientific Research Institute of Aeroclimatology] On Card 2/7

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- Braynina, Ye. Yu., and I. A. Nikiforov [Nauchno-issledovatel'-
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of Construction]. Climatological Data To Be Considered in
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- Braynina, Ye. Yu. [Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po stroi-
tel'stvu -- Scientific Research Institute of Construction]. Use
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- Kalyuzhnyy, D. N., V. I. Pal'gov, and Yu. D. Dumanskiy [Ukrain-
skiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut kommunal'noy gigeny--
Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute of Municipal Hygiene].
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and Aeration in the UkrSSR 80

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- Chirakadze, G. I. [Tbilisskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy gidrometeorologicheskiy institut -- Tbilisi Hydrometeorological Scientific Research Institute]. Climatic Principles in Planning the Construction and Operation of a Health Resort 86
- Chubukov, L. A. [Tsentral'nyy institut kurortologii i Institut geografii AN SSSR -- Central Institute of Natural Medical Factors and the Institute of Geography AS USSR]. Methods of the Comparative Analysis of the Climate of Health Resorts and Therapeutic Localities and Their Classification 90
- Euroverov, K. K. [Gosudarstvennyy bal'neologicheskiy institut na Kavkazskikh Mineral'nykh Vodakh -- State Balneological Institute at Kavkazskiye Mineral'nyye Vody (Caucasian Mineral Waters)]. Effect of Meteorological Conditions on the Regime of Mineral Springs of the Caucasian Mineral Waters 98

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PROBLEMS OF CLIMATIC ENERGY RESOURCES

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-- State Oceanological Institute]. Use of Climatological Data
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in the Seas and Oceans

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11-13-61

RUBINSHTEYN, Ye. S.

Data on soil temperature in the U.S.S.R. Pochvovedenie no.10:27-30
'60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Glavnaya geofizicheskaya observatoriya imeni A. I. Voyeykova.
(Soil temperature)

SOKHRINA, Raisa Fedorovna, nauchnyy sotrudnik; CHELPANOVA, Ol'ga Mikhaylovna, kand.geogr.nauk; SHAROVA, Valeriya Yakovlevna, kand.geogr.nauk. Prinsipali uchastiye: RUBINSHEYN, Ye.S., prof.; DROZDOV, O.A., prof., doktor geograf.nauk, red.; PRIK, Z.M.; PISAREVA, G.P., nauchnyy sotrudnik; GALINA, M.B.; KOSENKOVA, Z.D.; TIKHOMIROVA, N.A.; FEDOSEYEVA, G.N.; POKROVSKAYA, T.V., kand.geograf.nauk, red.; PISAREVSKAYA, V.D., red.; VOLKOV, N.V., tekhn.red.

[Air pressure, air temperature and atmospheric precipitation in the Northern Hemisphere] Davlenie vozdukha, temperatura vozdukha i atmosferynye osadki severnogo polushariia. Pod red. O.A.Drozdova i T.V.Pokrovskoi. Leningrad, Gidrometeor.izd-vo, 1959. 473 p. [Atlas of charts] Atlas kart. (MIRA 13:4) (Meteorology--Charts, diagrams, etc.)

DROZDOV, O.A.; RUBINSHTEYN, Ye.S.

A book on the climatology of the U.S.S.R. ("Climate of the U.S.S.R."
Vol. 1: The European U.S.S.R. Reviewed by O.A.DrozdoV, E.S.Rubinshteyn).
Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geog. no.6:135-137 N-D '60. (MIRA 13:10)
(Russia--Climate)

RUBINSHEYN, Yu.

[Soviet Chuvashiia; outline of a documentary film] Sovetskaia Chuvashiia;
oчерk o dokumental'nom fil'me. [Moskva] Goskinoizdat, 1952. 36 p.

(MLRA 6:5)

(Moving pictures, Documentary) (Chuvash A.S.S.R.)

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

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Ca

Detection of intestinal bacilli in brewing. Yu. R. binshetel, *Voprosy Pitaniya* 9, No. 4, 60(1940), *Lab. Prakt. (U. S. S. R.)* 16, No. 5, 4(1941).—Cover as, obly, glass with paper and sterilize with dry heat, place in a Petri dish, add liquid medium with 10% carbohydrate and Andrich indicator, inoculate (mixing the medium well), cover with a cover glass (avoiding air bubbles), cover the Petri dish and keep it at 37°. If the carbohydrate ferments and decomposes after 3-4 hrs. the color of the medium changes to red and a large accumulation of gas bubbles under the cover glass is observed. The absence of any change after 5-6 hrs. is taken as a neg. result.
W. R. Henn

ASS. S. LA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

FROM NUMBER

SERIAL OR QTY. LIT.

SUBGROUP WITH QTY. QTY.

GROUP

SERIAL OR QTY. LIT.

RU: INCHTEYU, Yu. I.

Rubinshteyn, Yu. I. "Microflora of grains which have passed the winter under snow (in connection with the etiology of alimentarytoxic aleukia)," Nauch. trudy In-ta pitaniya (Akad. med. nauk SSSR), Moscow, 1948, p. 29-38 -- Bibliog: 27 items

So: U-3566, 15 March 53 (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'rykh Statey, No. 13, 1949)

RUBINSHTEIN, YU. I
25857

Ob Etiologii Alimentarno toksicheskoy Aleykii (Septicheskoy Anginy) Gigiena i
Sanitariya, 1948, No 7, S. 33-38

SO: LETOPIS NO. 30, 1948

CA

Biochemical properties of *Fusarium* (*Sporotrichella* group): Degradation of fats. Yu. I. Rubinshtein (Fossil Inst., Acad. Med. Sci., Moscow). *Mikrobiologiya* 19, 438-43 (1950).--Toxicity of *Fusarium* cultures is directly related to lipolytic activity. Toxic cultures liberate free fatty acids from fats in liquid mediums and show characteristic growth behavior in agar-fat media stained with Nile blue sulfate. *Sporotrichella* are toxic fusaria with exceptionally high lipolytic activity. Julian F. Smith

RUBINSHTEYN, Yu.I.

Problem of digestive mycotoxicosis. Nov. med., Moskva No.22:30-36
1951. (CJML 21:5)

RAZUMOV, M.I. RUBINSHTEYN, YU.I.

Joints-Diseases

"Experimental alimentaty mycotoxic endochondal osteodystrophia; on the etiology of Kaschin-Beck disease" Reviewed by D.V. Kissina. Gig i san. No. 2, 1952

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of C~ngress, June 1952 Unclassified

RUBINSTEYN, YU. I.

Fungi

"Certain properties of the toxin" *Fusarium sporotrichioides*. Reviewed by D?V? Kissina
Gig. i. san. No. 2, 1952

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June, 1952 UNCLASSIFIED

RUBINSHTEYN, Yu. I.
USSR/Biology

WD 304

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Author : Rubinshteyn, Yu. I.

Title : Review of V. I. Bilay's book, "Yadovityye griby na zerne khlebnykh slakov"
[Poisonous fungi on cereal grain]. Published by the Academy of Sciences of
the Ukrainian SSR, Kiev, 1953

Periodical : Mikrobiologiya, 23, 363-365, May/Jun 1954

Abstract : The book, according to the reviewer, is a valuable contribution to existing
knowledge concerning *Fusarium sporotrichiella*. The book describes the
biological properties and activity of the *sporotrichiella* and suggests a new
method of classifying the strains of this species of *Fusarium*. It discusses
the toxicity and toxin-formation process of *sporotrichiella* and the influence
of environmental factors, i.e. temperature, acidity, and plant source, on
these activities.

Institution : --

Submitted : --

AZBELEV, V.N.; GEYMBERG, V.G.; NEFED'YEVA, N.P.; RUBINSKIY, Yu.I.

"Sanitation bacteriology." V.I.Tets. Reviewed by V.N.Azbelev and
others. Vop.pit. 14 no.2:57-60 Mr-Apr '55. (MLRA 8:6)

(FOOD)

(BACTERIOLOGY)

(TETS, V.I.)

RUBINSHTEYN, Yu.I.; LYASS, I.S.

Phagocytic capacity of leukocytes in experimental aleukia caused
by food poisoning. Vop. pit, 15 no.1:41-43 Ja-F '56 (MLRA 9:4)

1. Iz mikrobiologicheskoy laboratorii (zav.-prof. V.N. Azbelev)
otdela pishchevoy gigiyeny Instituta pitaniya AMN SSSR, Moskva.
(LEUKOCYTES, COUNT,
leukopenia, alimentary toxic, phagocytosis in)
(PHAGOCYTOSIS,
in exper. alimentary toxic leukopenia)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 17 Vol 5/6 Public Health June 59
(17, 11)

1823. CURRENT PROBLEMS IN THE STUDY OF FUSARIA INTOXICATION
(Russian text) - Rubinshtein Yu. I. Inst. of Nutrit., USSR Acad. of
Med. Scis, Moscow - VOPR. PIT. 1956, 15/3 (8-12)

Studies on mycotic poisoning have in recent years increased considerably our know-
ledge of this particular kind of food poisoning. Further researches should be made
to elucidate the conditions of toxin formation, to develop effective methods of de-
toxification of grain infected with Fusaria, to acquire knowledge of the mutations and
toxicity of the fungi in cultures, to explore the chemical nature of the toxins, and
to study the toxic fungi in cultures on plants and other agricultural products. Re-
ferences 11. Krymakii - Moscow (S)

RUBINSHTEYN, YU. I.

A luminescent fungus, *Fusarium sporotrichiella*. Yu. I. Rubinshtein (Nutrition Inst., Acad. Med. Sci. U.S.S.R., Moscow). *Mikrobiologiya* 25, 171-4(1958).—Of 41 *F. sporotrichiella* strains, some showed orange and some lilac luminescence; some were nonluminescent. There is a correlation between the orange luminescence and toxicity of the fungus to rabbits; no highly toxic strain lacked this luminescence and no nontoxic strain had it. Feebly toxic strains included all 3 types. The highly toxic strains show characteristically different growth in fatty mediums. I. P. S.

GEYMBERG, V.G.; NEFED'YEVA, N.P.; RUBINSHTEYN, Yu.I.

"Microbiological examination and sanitary inspection of food
stuffs." S.P.Askalonov, I.B.Dobrier, B.L.Gordin. Reviewed by
V.G.Geinberg, N.P.Nefed'eva, IU.I.Rubinshtein. Mikrobiologiya
25 no.2:243-245 Mr-Apr '56. (MLRA 9:7)

(FOOD ADULTERATION AND INSPECTION)

RUBINSHTEYN, Yu. I.

Current problems in the study of fusarial toxicosis. Vest.khir. 77
no.11:8-12 N '56. (MIRA 10:1)

1. Iz mikrobiologicheskoy laboratorii (zav. - prof. V.N.Azbelev)
Instituta pitaniya AMN SSSR, Moskva.

(FOOD POISONING, bacteriol. etiol. and pathogen.

Fusarium sporotrichiella, toxin exam.)

(FUNGI

Fusarium sporotrichiella isolation from food pois. &
exam. of toxins)

RUBINSTEIN, Yu. I.

Conference on mycotoxination in man and domestic animals. Vop. pit.
16 no. 2:93-95 Mr-Apr '57. (MLRA 10:10)
(FUNGI, PATHOGENIC)

RUBINSHTEYN, Yu.I.

All-Union conference on problems in sanitary bacteriology held in
Moscow on April 22-26, 1957. Vop.pit. 16 no.6:86-87 N-D '57.
(MICROBIOLOGY) (PUBLIC HEALTH) (MIRA 11:3)

RUBINSHTEYN, Yu. I.

On Problems of Hygiene.

report presented at the Conference on Use of Antibiotics in Food Industry, Inst. Microbiology, AS USSR, Jan 15, 1958.

Nutritional Inst. of the Academy of Medical Sciences of the USSR

ZHURAVLEV, N.I., KAN'SHINA, N.F., NOVAKOVSKAYA, Ye.S. PERKEL', N.V.
RUBINSHTEYN, Yu.I. (Moskva)

Controversial aspects in the etiology of Kaschin-Beck disease.
Klin.med. 36 no.6:148-152 Je '58 (MIRA 11:7)
(ARTHRITIS, etiol. & pathogen.
deformans endemica (Rus))

RUBINSHTEYN, Yu.I.

Conference of committees 3, 4, and 5 of the International Institute of Refrigeration. Vop.pit. 18 no.1:86-88 Ja-F '59. (MIRA 12:2)

(FOOD—PRESERVATION)
(ANTIBIOTICS)

BEKKER, Z.E.; RUBINSHTEYN, Yu.I.; LISINA, Ye.S.; KUDINOVA, G.P.

Distribution and properties of Eusarium strains from the sporotrichiella section and their antagonists isolated in the areas of endemic Urov disease. Vop. pit. 18 no. 6:47-53 N-D '59. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Iz laboratorii antibiotikov Biologo-pochvennogo fakul'teta Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta i otdela pishchevoy Instituta pitaniya AMN SSSR. (ARTHRITIS) (SOILS—MICROBIOLOGY)

RUBINSHTEYN, Yu.I.

"Action of Grain Affected by Microscopic Fungi on Human Health."
(Inst of Nutrition, Acad of Med Sci USSR, Pogodinskaya 10, Moscow)

report to be submitted at the 5th Intl Congress on Nutrition, Wash, D.C., 1-7 Sep 1960.

Колбин С.И.Т.г.ю, Якут.

PAGE 1 BOOK EXTRACTATION 507/4973

Справочник по люминесценции, 8th, 1959

Методы люминесцентного анализа; материалы совещания (Методы для люминесцентного анализа; материалы 8th Conference) Минск, Изд-во АН БССР, 1950. 147 p. 1,000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk Belorusskoy SSR, Institut Fiziki.

General Ed.: M. A. Dorosvitch; Ed.: L. Timofeyev; Tech. Ed.: M. Siderin.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for chemists and physicists interested in molecular luminescence and for scientific personnel concerned with applications of this and related phenomena in research in the life sciences.

COPYING: The collection contains 38 papers read at the Eighth Conference on Luminescence, which took place 19-24 October, 1959 (place of conference not given). These studies are concerned principally with the development of new luminescence methods for quantitative and qualitative-chemical analysis, and with the applications of luminescence in medical and biological research. They discuss luminescence methods for the determination of uranium, mercury, magnesium, strontium, boron, and other elements, as well as luminescence methods for the diagnosis of skin cancer and the detection of gypse stones, pathogenic microorganisms, etc. The structural design of laser instruments for luminescence analysis is described. The conference was not concerned with studies on the properties of luminescent phosphors. There is a discussion of the contributions of Soviet specialists in molecular luminescence in the course of the year and a half preceding V. Purilov's (p. 79) article has been annotated because of their importance. No personalities are mentioned. References accompany most of the articles.

Ильинский, М. М. Luminescence Method and Device for the Analysis of Water-Oil Emulsions 87

Пудиб, А. Н., Л. К. Спешли, А. Д. Динчук, and М. Л. Прибыльницкая (Техн. Кустарного завода "Кремль" Наринский, Кыргызский университет (Гид. of the Klyev Plant "Kremlyu" Narin'skiy, "Kiyev University"). Luminescence Analysis of Rubbers 30

Берман, М. Л. (Технически название "Аналитический институт химии промышленности" (Ташкентский научный центр Академии Наук УзССР)) (Tashkent Scientific Research Institute of the Chemical Industry). Investigation of the Luminescence Method of the Distribution of Liquids in Rubbers 94

Попов, В. К., and Т. Д. Запирева (Институт химии и технологии нефти Института нефтехимической и нефтяной промышленности Академии Наук УзССР) (Scientific Research Institute of Rubber and Latex Products). Luminescence Properties of Ingredients and Rubbers Made From Natural Rubber 98

Кучеренко, И. М., М. К. Козырев, and А. В. Овчинников (Институт биологической физики АН СССР (Institute of Biological Physics AS USSR)). Luminescent Microscopy of Living Organs 103

Аверина, Т. М. (Кришневский государственный медицинский институт (Кришневский медицинский институт)). Luminescence Microscopic Analysis of Skin Cancer 107

Кочетков, А. П., and Е. М. Яценко (Институт физиологии человека Академии Наук УзССР) (Study by the Institute of Physiology of the Morphology of Certain Spongiform and Apoptotic Bacteria 111

Рубинская, И. Л. (Институт физиологии АН БССР (Institute of Physiology of the Academy of Medical Sciences of the USSR)). Experimental Use of Luminescence Microscopy in Zoology 118

RUBINSHTEYN, Yu.I.; ORLOVA, N.V.; BOGORODITSKAYA, V.P.; KUKEL', Yu.P.;
AKINCHEVA, M.Ya.; KERBER, Ye.V.

Hygienic studies on codfish treated with biomycin. Vop. pit. 19
no. 6:55-60 N-D '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Iz otdela gigiyeny pitaniya (zav. 7 dotsept B.D. Vladimirov)
Instituta pitaniya AMN SSSR, Moskva.
(FISH AS FOOD) (AUREOMYCIN)

RUBINSHTEYN, Yu.I.

Sanitary microbiology" by V.I. Tets. Reviewed by Yu.I. Rubinshtein. Gig.i san. 25 no.7:116-118 J1 '60. (MIRA 14:5)
(BACTERIOLOGY, MEDICAL)

DUBROVA, G.B.; RUBINSHTEYN, Yu.I.

Method for determining chlortetracycline (CTC) in fish. Vop.pit.
20 no.2:60-62 Mr-Apr '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Iz Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta mekhanizatsii rybnoy
promyshlennosti, Leningrad i Institut pitaniya AMN'SSSR, Moskva.
(FISH AS FOOD) (AUREOMYCIN)

RUBINSHTEYN, Yu.I. (Moskva)

Hygienic evaluation of food products treated with antibiotics.
Vop. pit. 20 no.6:18-22 N-D '61. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Iz otdela pishchevoy gigiyeny (zav. - dotsent B.D. Vladimirov)
Instituta pitaniya AMN SSSR, Moskva.
(FOOD)
(ANTIBIOTICS)

RUBINSHTEYN, Yu.I.

New developments in the study of mycotoxicoses and their prevention.
Gig.i san. 26 no.1:86-90 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Iz Instituta pitaniya AMN SSSR.
(MEDICAL MYCOLOGY)

RUBINSHTEYN, Yu.I. [deceased]; ORLOVA, N.V.; BOGORODITSKAYA, V.P.;
KUKEL', Yu.P.; AKINCHEVA, M.Ya.; KERBER, Ye.V.;
MOISEYENKO, V.Sh.

Hygienic evaluation of meat treated with antibiotics to prolong
the period of its preservation. Vop. pit. 22 no.3:51-55 My-Je '63.
(MIRA 17:8)

1. Iz otdela gigiyeny (zav. - dotsent B.D. Vladimirov) Instituta
pitaniya AMN SSSR i laboratorii antibiotikov (zav. - kand.
biolog. nauk V.I. Krasikova) Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'-
skogo instituta myasnoy promyshlennosti, Moskva.

RUBINSHTEYN, Yu.S., kand. tekhn. nauk.

Reinforced concrete shell roofs designed in the shape of a hyperbolic paraboloid. *Biul. stroi. tekhn.* 14 no.10:35-37 0 '57.

(Roofs, Shell)

(MIRA 10:12)

RUBINSHTEYN, Yu.Ye. (Novotroitsk)

Investigating attenuating vibrations of a converter. Mashinovedenie
no.1:59-69 '65. (MIRA 18:5)

RUBINSHTEYN, Yu.Ye. (Novotroitsk)

Dynamics of unsteady movements during the turning of a converter.
Mashinovedenie no.4:46-54 '65.

(MIRA 18:8)

BROVMAN, M.Ya.; GENZELEV, S.M.; MIRASHKO, L.I.; RUBINSHTEYN, Yu.Ya.;
SKORKIN, N.V.; ARSHANSKIY, M.I.; PIN'ZHAKOV, G.P.

Results of a year's operation and investigation of an oxygen-
blown converter with a 100 ton (Mg) capacity. Stal' 25 no.6:
508-511 Je '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Yuzhno-Ural'skiy mashinostroitel'nyy zavod i Nizhne-Tagil'skiy
metallurgicheskiy kombinat.

RUBINSHTEYN, Z.F.

Electric heating element for the D-1 distiller. Zdrav. Belor. 6
no.9:66 S '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Iz 1-oy gorodskoy ob'yedinennoy bol'nitsy g. Grodno (glavnyy vrach
O zasluzhenny vrach BSSR V.Yu.Mironchik).
(WATER, DISTILLED—EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES)

RUBINSHTEYN, Z.F.

Obtaining distilled water while operating an autoclave. Med.
sestra 22.no.4:51 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Iz 1-y Grodnensko^y gorodskoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy imeni Z.P.
Solov'yeva.

(WATER, DISTILLED) (AUTOCLAVES)

RUBINSHTEYN, Z.F.

Two innovations. Zdrav.Bel. 8 no.2:64 F '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Iz 1-y gorodskoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy g. Grodno (glavnyy vrach -- zasluzhenny vrach BSSR V.Yu.Mironchik).
(MEDICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS)

RUBINSHTEYN, Z. L.

Latest in the technology of painting of tractors and agricultural
machinery. *Lokkras.mat.1 ikh prim. no.5:43-45 '60.*

(MIRA 13:11)

(Agricultural machinery--Painting)

RUBINSHTEYN, Z.I., inzhener.

Mechanical means for mixing No.138 priming paint. Sel'khoz mashina no.6:
29-32 Je '54. (MIRA 7:6)
(Paint mixing)

9 (2)

SOV/91-59-11-14/27

AUTHOR: Rubinshteyn, Z.Ye., Technician

TITLE: A Device for Checking Electric Circuits

PERIODICAL: Energetik, 1959, Nr 11, pp 22-23 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author describes a portable circuit tester for checking electric power or illumination networks for proper connections, short circuits and ground connections. The device consists of a buzzer, a flashlight battery, a two-position toggle switch, a 60-volt lamp, 4000-ohm resistors. These elements are assembled as shown in the circuit diagram, Fig 1. The tester can be built in two versions with different dimensions of the housing, 90 x 70 x 50 mm or 114 x 70 x 32 mm, as shown in Figs 2 and 3. There are 1 circuit diagram and 2 photographs.

Card 1/1

RUBINSKAYA, E.S.,
L.V. PISARZHEVSKII, IAN/Classe sci. math. nat. 1934,
931-50

RUBINSKAYA, I.

Results of All-Union socialist competition of the collectives of synthetic fiber plants during 1964. Khim. volok. no.3:77-78 '65

Conference on technology of capron fibers. Ibid.:78

(MIRA 18:7)

NAGORNOV, N.P., inzh.; RUBINSKAYA, N.Yu., inzh.

Basic properties of structural alloyed 38KhGn, 35KhNV and 34KhNM
steels. Sbor. st. NII TIAZHMASHa Uralmashzavoda no.5:76-91 '64.
(MIRA 17:11)

SHMIDT, Ya.A.; TSIMBAL, Yu.M.; RUBINSKAYA, I.K.

Chemical methods of isolating cyclohexanone from the
reaction mixture. Khim.prom. no.4:278-281 Js '60.
(MIRA 13:8)

(Cyclohexanone)

Rubinskaya, I. K.

S/064/60/000/004/002/006
B015/B060

AUTHORS: Shmidt, Ya. A., Tsimbal, Yu. M., Rubinskaya, I. K.

TITLE: Chemical Methods of Separating Cyclohexanone From the Reaction Mixture

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskaya promyshlennost', 1960, No. 4, pp. 14-17

TEXT: The authors studied the possibility of separating cyclohexanone from the reaction mixture obtained in the oxidation of cyclohexane, where sodium bisulfite and hydroxylamine sulfate were also used. Experiments made with a 50% sodium bisulfite solution and reaction mixtures with a cyclohexanone content of about 4% showed (Table 1) that the reaction took place at a relatively fast rate, and cyclohexanone was completely bound by means of sodium bisulfite. The completeness of the reaction is not influenced by the concentration of sodium bisulfite (Table 2), while losses occur at concentrations of sodium bisulfite exceeding 10%. The aqueous solution of the bisulfite compound of cyclohexanone is intermixed with hydroxylamine sulfate (in slight excess) and 5 N H₂SO₄, and cyclo-

Card 1/2

Chemical Methods of Separating Cyclohexanone From the Reaction Mixture

S/064/60/000/004/002/006
B015/B060

hexanone oxime is thus obtained (Table 3, results at different ratios of concentrations). Attempts at an oximation of strongly dilute solutions of cyclohexanone in cyclohexane by means of hydroxylamine sulfate, which were conducted with and without prior neutralization of the solution with ammonia (Table 4) on artificial and reaction mixtures (Table 5), revealed that also in this manner the intermediate product of caprolactam¹ synthesis - cyclohexanone oxime - can be separated in a high yield. There are 5 tables and 9 references: 1 Soviet, 1 Swiss, 1 US, 1 French, 2 German, and 3 British.

Card 2/2

RUBINSKAYA, V.G.

Qualitative determination of medicinal substances by their
crystalline film on glass. Sbor. nauch. trud. TSANII 4: 117-122
'63 (MIRA 17:3)

1. Laboratoriya fizicheskoy khimii (rukovoditel' laboratorii -
kand. farm. nauk Yu.M. Shilov) Tsentral'nogo aptechnogo nauchno-
issledovatel'skogo instituta.

RUBINSKAYA, V.G.; FIGUROVSKIY, N.A.

Qualitative determination of medicinal substances in mixtures
by the crystalline coating method. Apt. delo ll no. 6837-42
N-D'62 (MIRA 1787)

RUBINSKAYA, V.G.

New qualitative reaction for aprophen. Apt. delo 10 no, 6: 54-56 N-D
161. (MIRA 15:2)

(APROPHEN)

RUBINSKAYA, V.G.

Identification of dibazol by the microcrystalloscopic method.
Sbor. nauch. trud. TSANII 6:123-127 '64.

(MIRA 19:1)

1. Laboratoriya fizicheskoy khimii (rukovoditel' - kand. farm.
nauk Yu.M. Shilov) Tsentral'nogo aptechnogo nauchno-issledovatel'-
skogo instituta.

FIGUROVSKIY, N.A., prof.; RUBINSKAYA, V.G.

Qualitative determination of drugs by means of crystalline deposits. Report No.2. Apt.delo 9 no.1:43-47 Ja-F '60.

(MIRA 13:6)

(DRUGS--ADULTERATION AND ANALYSIS)

RUBINSKIY, A. D.

Klassifikatsiya Yazvennoi Bolezni (Classification of Ulcerous Diseases), Moscow,
1950.

RUBINSKIY, F.

Outstanding drivers of truck convoy no.9 of the Kursk Province
Automobile Trust. Avt.transp.33 no.9:35 S'55. (MIRA 8:12)
(Kursk Province--Motor bus drivers)

ROBINSKIY, Ivan Aleksandrovich; SINAYSKIY, M.M., red.; BORUNOV, N.I.,
tekh.red.

[Electromagnetic alternating current contactors for cranes:
manual for installation, regulation, and maintenance] Kranovye
elektromagnitnye kontaktory peremennogo toka; rukovodstvo po
ustanovke, regulirovaniu i ukhodu. Moskva, Gos.energ.izd-vo,
1959. 23 p. (Kranovoe elektrooborudovanie, no.3)

(MIRA 12:11)

(Electric contactors) (Cranes, derricks, etc.)